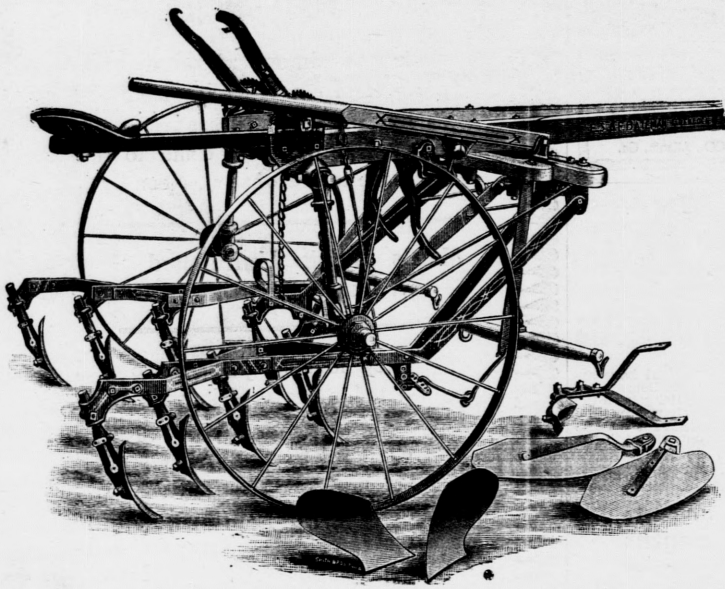


The Middletown Transcript.

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MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE, SATURDAY, JUNE 29, 1895.

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Read the Transcript

Services at St. Anne's

Sermon by the Rector, Rev. W. J. Wilkie, Sunday, June 23d, Upon the Occasion of the Annual Service in this Historic Church.



His God is Our God Forever and Ever." — Psalm 48:13.

We are gathered here once more my brethren, within these venerable walls to hold our annual service. It was a wise thought which led those with whom it originated to institute this custom. It is well that once a year the people of this parish should meet upon this spot where their fathers were wont to worship God. There are memories, doubtless, which rise in the minds of many as they come in this place to-day and thoughts too deep for words are kindled by the associations of this hallowed spot. Far more than sentiment underlies the value of the custom which brings us together. Doubtless the feelings are stirred as we remember that here where we worship to-day the cross of Christ was planted nearly two centuries ago, and that ever since, through six successive generations, the people of God have here offered up the sacrifice of praise and prayer. Here where we worship to-day, the bread of life has been broken, the Gospel has been preached and the other ordinances of Christ's religion have been administered to those who have long since closed their earthly course and entered on that higher life for which they found their preparation within these walls. The dust of many of these servants of God lies near us as we speak, and very tender and blessed are the feelings which the thought of their presence must stir in the hearts of many.

And yet, as I have said, we gather here once a year for something more than sentiment. There are lessons full of value that the past has to teach us; lessons which are sometimes forgotten, but which force themselves on our thoughts when we gather in a venerable church like this and think of days that are gone. To some of these lessons of the past I would invite your attention this morning.

The first lesson that we may learn as we gather here to think of days gone by, is that of the permanence of Christianity. If we can take ourselves back in thought to the year 1705 when a faithful missionary of the Society for Propagation of the Gospel first came to this place to establish the worship of God, if we could look about us in the world of that day and study its life, its manners, its customs, its ways of thinking, its ruling ideas, we should be able to measure in some degree the vast transformation which has passed over the face of the world in that period of two centuries. It would be a different world, indeed, which would be opened to our view and we would, I fancy, find ourselves very much out of place in it. The things which would strike us first, the difference in the mode of dress, of travelling, of building, of daily living would not be more remarkable than the changes that would appear in the ideas entertained in regard to the most important matters of common interest. Many truths which now seem to us self-evident, were then unknown and unsuspected and he who would have ventured to declare them would have risked more than his reputation. Queen Anne was on the throne of England, and no one questioned her right to give or withhold a charter to these colonies as she saw fit. Delaware was then a part of the diocese of London and her bishop remained beyond the sea.

Distant as these days seem, they appear quite modern when we look across the Atlantic to the mother land from which our ancestors came. Two centuries are a long period in the life of this New World, but they seem but a small measure of the longer life which the Old World has known. Two centuries back from the time when this parish began its history, we come to a period yet more strange. Henry the Seventh is on England's throne. The American continent had been discovered only seven years before. The expeditions which were to extend the influence of European over the world were only in their beginning. Middle age ideas had yielded in part, but only in part, to the new learning. One more such period of two centuries back and we reach the beginning of the 14th century. The sovereign of England was the first Edward. Europe as we know it to-day was only coming into being. Another like step into the past and we are almost back to the Norman Conquest. The Crusades had not been fought. The institution of Chivalry was advancing toward its height. The mass of the English people were little better than slaves.

The eye grows weary as it peers into this distant past, and yet we remember that when we have gone so far we have not retraced half the period which has elapsed since the gospel was first proclaimed to a ruined world. Yes if we were to go back through nine instead of four of these two century periods, we should find ourselves in the first century, and discover if we cared to look for it, the Christian Church, numbering thousands of adherents, permeating every portion of the Roman Empire, already beginning to attract

attention and influencing the world's life with its secret and blessed leaven. One must read widely in history to form any adequate idea of the mighty changes that these eighteen centuries have wrought. Not a nation in Europe to-day covers with its history much more than one-half that period. A few and only a few of all the buildings which then were standing have withstood the attacks of time. The races of men that then held sway have fallen behind in the struggle and those whose very names were then hardly known to civilized Europe, have become the leaders of the world's present life. Barbarian hordes have swept over Europe. Moslem hosts have invaded it from the South and East. Intestine wars have wasted its strength. Learning has withered and revived. In looking over all departments of human interest, it is hard to find anything in which time has not wrought almost complete revolution. Forms of government, modes of warfare, habits of life, moral standards, social conditions, agricultural methods, literary ideals, systems of philosophy have all so completely changed that one of us thrown amid that ancient life would find himself obliged to learn to live anew. Few indeed are the institutions which have survived these eighteen centuries.

It is only when a study of history has given us some idea of the vast transformation which has passed over the face of the world through these passing ages, that we are prepared to appreciate the marvel of the permanence of Christianity. Here is one thing which has endured and grown while all else has changed. Looked at from the world's standpoint there was little reason to suppose that the new faith which had risen in Syria, and had begun to manifest itself elsewhere would have a longer life than many other systems which have run their course and died. Its variance with the spirit of the day was so great as to court opposition and persecution. Its Founder and first teachers were from an obscure province and were not commended by wealth, learning or social position. The early Christians were far the most part of the humbler class who had little influence. Little could the philosophers of Greece or the rulers of Rome have imagined that the simple faith of the Christians would outlive their carefully wrought systems and their world-wide institution. And yet we know what the fact is. Here in this distant period and this far off land we are declaring the Christian faith and worshipping the Christian God. Men have been doing the same ever since that early day. Under all forms of government, amid all conditions of life, under circumstances favorable and adverse, the Christian faith has been held and its permanence is a greater proof of its inherent truth and power than any miracle of the first age. It is a marvel which demands an explanation and of which no explanation can be found, unless it be that Christianity did indeed come from God, and has God's presence with it and His blessing upon it. There have been times when to human eyes it has seemed that the end was coming. There have been times when it seemed that the world was coming to an end and that the light of darkness was being followed by a day of light. Every peril has been survived. Every weapon has been found too weak to destroy the Christian faith. Christianity is here to-day, and it never had more strength and vitality than it has at this very hour.

Is there not comfort in this thought? We see the dangers that beset the Christian cause. There are some whose hearts are failing them for fear. There are changes in the world around us. The world of thought and in the world of social order, and it seems to some that the life of Christianity is put in peril. We need not fear. Our knowledge of the past may become our assurance for the future. The dangers which confront us may be great, the problems to be solved may be difficult, but it is hard to conceive that the perils of the future can be greater than those of days gone by. The Christian cause depends for its strength on a power, not of man. God who has been with us in the ages past, will be with us in the days to come. The future has its burdens, its labors, its perplexities, but the memory of the past gives us courage. We believe with confidence that the Christian faith will manifest its truth and power unto the very end.

We remember also in this place that this Christianity which has survived the attacks of time is no abstract thing; it is embodied in the Christian Church. This venerable building may serve to remind us of this fact which may be in this day forgotten. This Church to which we belong and which rightly receives our love, has no claim upon us whatsoever, except as she is a living part of that great society which nineteen centuries ago was founded by Jesus Christ, and to which He gave the promise of His presence to the very end of time. There are those who imagine that the Church is an addition to Christianity, a convenient device, at most, for propagating its truth and maintaining its worship. The true idea, as we may assure ourselves by consulting the facts recorded in the New Testament—is that the Church herself is an essential part of the Christian system.

When Christianity started on its course it was not as an abstract truth to be declared, nor yet as a book containing that truth; it was rather as a life, and as a life, like all other life that we know anything about in this world, incorporated, in a visible society, outward, organized, unmis-

erable. The Church was established by Christ. It received the gift of the Spirit. Into it all converts were initiated. It stands out clear and definite from the very first.

Of this continuity of the Church as a visible organized society, existing through all time, this building in which we are gathered is a standing reminder. The bricks of these walls were brought, we are told, from the mother land beyond the sea. Not less truly was the Church life which found a home on this spot a continuation of the life of that Church which flourished on the soil of England. That English Church in turn can trace her origin back by unquestioned lines to the Church of the further East, and so to that upper room in Jerusalem, where the Holy Ghost descended on the faithful few whom Christ had commissioned to go forth to evangelize the world.

It is a great comfort, then, that when in a service like this, our eyes are directed to the past, we may trace our lineage back to the day of Christ Himself. The Church is built upon the foundation of apostles and prophets and Jesus Christ is Himself the cornerstone. And as she has maintained the apostolic organization, so has she also maintained the apostolic faith and worship. She declares that which she has received. That, and that alone is her precious message. There is no truth on which she lays emphasis to-day and which she insists on our accepting, which was not a part of the first Gospel declared to the twelve and which has been held and declared through the intervening ages. The Church of God is not a school of human opinion. Private opinion has a wide range within her borders, but her own great function is to declare age after age the simple, precious Gospel of the way of life, which St. Peter and his companions declared when the church began her life. She is not concerned in laying emphasis on any one truth at the expense of any other. She has received a commission, she speaks by authority, and her chief effort should be to declare faithfully the message she has received.

On an occasion like this, it is impossible to forbear dwelling with thankful hearts on the blessings we have received. God has indeed given us a "goodly heritage." We should be ungrateful if we did not remember it. It is no slight thing that after all these centuries and in this far-off land, we are able to share in the fellowship and blessings of the Apostolic Church, to have the Gospel declared in its primitive simplicity, to worship God with the ages that are gone. But while we dwell with gratitude on these grand and assuring thoughts, it is well to remember that every blessing we receive has its corresponding responsibility. The gracious heritage which has come down to us from the past and of which this ancient building is a reminder and a type, is a heritage of life. The creed that we have received is a creed to hold and live by. The truth which the Apostles declared and for which the martyrs bled is a truth which should find its fruit in all our daily living. To belong to the very society which Christ established and in which His disciples worked, may rightly be prized as a privilege, but the privilege will prove an empty honor unless we realize that it comes to us all as a call to consecrated service. An apostolic church should be filled with men, and the world should be filled with men, who are faithful to the past while we pretend to honor it, if we settle down to the enjoyment of privilege and neglect the work for which the Church was established. "Freely ye have received" is the lesson of the past. "Freely give" is the duty of the present.

And so, in conclusion, I would call your attention to the work that lies before us. We belong to the living Church, a service like this were better not held at all, did not the survey of the past suggest thoughts for the future.

In the first place, there is a personal duty which rests upon us all this day and all through our lives. It is the duty of appropriating to ourselves the blessed Gospel which has given life to nineteen centuries, and which is full of blessing to-day. It is a Gospel to live by, it is a Gospel to die by. It is not enough to know that this blessing has come into the world; it is not enough to know that it has been accepted by many in our own community. We must make it our own. We must lay hold on its precious life; we must gain its blessings for ourselves. We must live by its law and live in its spirit. We must hold fast to it, for it comes from the world's Saviour; we must hold fast to it, for it comes to us as a well-spring of life. To neglect it, to grow careless about it, to forsake its privileges, to forego its blessing, when the opportunity is freely presented, is to be guilty of the greatest folly which man can conceive. In this venerable house of God, in this place where our fathers worshipped, let us resolve to hold fast our fathers' faith and share in our fathers' hope. While the river of life flows by us let it not be said that we have failed to drink of its waters, for they afford refreshment for the life that now is and the only promise of life eternal.

And while we draw this lesson of a duty to ourselves, we must not forget that the service of this day suggests to us all a duty to our fellow-men. This heritage we have received from our fathers, we must share with our fellow-men, and we must lend it on to the future. The Church is a missionary body, and this does not mean only that

we are to send laborers to China and Africa, to Alaska and our own great West. It means that Christian people everywhere and always are to be seeking and seizing opportunities to make the Gospel known, and to extend Christ's Kingdom. This parish which is but a little fraction of Christ's Holy Church universal, has its share in this great work, and every one of us in virtue of his baptism has his part to do. Our work lies right at hand. Wherever there is coldness, wherever there is ignorance of the Gospel message, wherever there is unchristlike living there is duty for you and me. We are to live the Christian life. We are to show forth God's glory by allowing the grace of His Holy Spirit to appear in our words and deeds. We are to labor faithfully with open eyes, and ready hands and earnest speech for the cause of Christ our King. The sacraments of life are not for a favored few; they are for every human soul. The Christian faith is not only for the number, alas too small, who now profess to accept it; it is for every man and woman and child to receive and accept and live by. The treasures of the past are placed in our keeping to-day. It is ours to dispense them in our homes and in the community in which we live. Faithless we shall be in God's sight and faithless we shall be declared when the great day comes, if we fail to fulfill the trust which is so plainly put in our keeping. Put away the unchristian thought that we are responsible to God only for our own souls. It is indeed not true. If the men of old had proceeded on that principle, this church would never have been built, nay more the Christian faith itself would have died in the first age. We are responsible for those about us; we are responsible for all duties put in our way; we are responsible for the souls of those to whom we might bear the light.

It was under the auspices of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel that this parish had its birth. May all of us who live within its borders be a true society for the propagation of the gospel in all this favored region. Let us show forth the gospel in our lives, and let us not forbear to declare it with our lips. Let us rouse ourselves to a sense of the work which our King has given us to do. With prayer to God for His guidance and help, let us go forth from this venerable place determined not only to lay hold for ourselves on the blessings He has given us, but also to do all we can to share those blessings with others. The future is greater than the past, and a survey of the past is of value only when it stirs us to greater effort.

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Tours to the North via Pennsylvania Railroad. To provide the most attractive method of spending a summer holiday, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has arranged to run two delightful tours to the North. The points included in the itinerary and the country traversed abound in nature's beauties. Magnificent scenery begins with the journey and ends only with its completion. The names of the places to be visited are familiar to all and suggestive of wonderland. No matter how much may be expected, one cannot be disappointed in Washington, Glen, Niagara Falls, Thousand Islands, Quebec, Montreal, An Sable Chasms, Lakes Champlain and George, Saratoga, and the Highlands of the Hudson. The dates fixed for the departures of these two tours are July 16 and August 20, and the round trip rate of \$100 from New York, Brooklyn, Newark, Trenton, Philadelphia, Harrisburg, Baltimore, and Washington will cover all necessary expenses during the time absent. A beautiful descriptive itinerary can be procured from the tourist department of the Pennsylvania Railroad, 1106 Broadway, New York, or Room 411, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia.

The Habit of Saving. The French suffer less from panics and depressions than any other people on the globe, and it is because thrift is the basis of their prosperity. In France nearly every person saves something for a rainy day. The habit is almost universal, and those who earn the least are sure to be found in this great saving class. The French savings banks have more than 8,000,000 depositors, and their deposits amount to about \$800,000,000, and this large sum is made up of small amounts. The French schools teach the children to save money, and the most frequent prize given to a bright pupil is a savings bank book with a small sum to the credit of the owner. This is given where, in this country, we would give a medal or a book. Every child should be taught the importance of saving without being avaricious and niggardly. We need more thrift. The average American wage earner wastes enough in his lifetime to make him comfortable in his old age. We should take a lesson from the French in this respect. They know how to enjoy life and at the same time work hard and save money.

That tired feeling, loss of appetite and nervous prostration are driven away by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which makes pure blood.

THE TRANSCRIPT, \$1.00 Per Year.

GENERAL NEWS.

ceased four years ago, was the only daughter Meyer de Roths child.

There is to be a peach carnival in Macon, Georgia, from July 1st to 20th.

Judge Addison Brown has refused a warrant for the removal to Washington of Mr. Dana, editor of the N. Y. Sun, on the indictment for libel against Frank B. Noyes.

There are an unusual number of vacancies in West Point Military Academy, either because candidates are poorly prepared, or the standard for entrance is higher.

An expedition has set out for Greenland to bring back Lieutenant Peary and his companions. Money to defray the expense has been raised mainly through the efforts of Mrs. Peary.

Gov. Brown, of Maryland, is one of the heirs of the late James Carroll, of Charles County, a collateral descendant of Charles Carroll of Carrollton. The Governor's share of the estate is estimated to be worth \$250,000.

Two hundred and fifty thousand workmen in the United States have had their wages increased within the last month, 250 firms having voluntarily made an advance to their employees. The average increase is 12 per cent.

Judge Sanfey, of Kentucky, proposes to try a breach of promise suit in a new way, and declares that the jury shall be composed of women, as, under the new constitution of the state, women are eligible for jury service. The case is that of a widower against a young school teacher. Her counsel is W. O. Bradley, Republican nominee for Governor.

Lord Rosebery, who was an Ambassador of England one year and four months ago, on the retirement of Gladstone, has sent in his own and his colleagues' resignation, and the Queen has called Lord Salisbury to organize a new ministry. The retiring Premier has met his own predictions: namely that he would marry the richest heiress in England, win the Derby and become Prime Minister. His wife de-

It will disappoint the gossips to know that the sister of Alfred de Musset declines to allow the correspondence of her brother and Georges Sand to see the light of print. She admits, what the world had good reason to believe that De Musset was passionately in love with Mme. Sand, and his letters are said to breathe all the fervor and flame of that love, but they are not for the public to read.

Deafness cannot be cured by local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have the rumbling sound or imperfect hearing and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine times out of ten are cured by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars free. F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Novelist Stevenson's Prayer. Published by request. Here is a touching prayer written or composed by Robert Louis Stevenson as read to his family the night before he died. It is reproduced from the British Weekly:

We beseech Thee, Lord, to behold us with favor, folk of many families and nations, gathered together in the peace of this roof; weak men and women, subsisting under the covert of Thy patience. Be patient still; suffer us yet a while longer, with our broken promises of good, with our idle endeavors against evil; suffer us a while longer to endure, and (if it may be) help us to do better. Bless to us our extraordinary mercies; if the day comes when these must be taken, have us play the man under affliction. Be with our friends; be with ourselves. Go with each of us to rest; if any wake, temper to them the dark hours of watching; and when the day returns to us, our sun and comfort, call us with morning faces and with morning hearts, eager to labor, eager to be happy, if happiness shall be our portion; and if the day be marked to sorrow, strong to endure it. We thank Thee and praise Thee; and in the words of Him to whom this day is sacred, close our oblation.

[This pathetic composition is said to be the last he wrote.—Ed.]

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Absolutely Pure.

A crown of finer baking powder Highest of all in leavening strength—Largest United States Government Food Report.

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SCRATCH! TIEN, SCRATCH!
Mr. L. Irving Handy has got a bite, and consequently the itch, and our advice to him is, "scratch." It is not an ordinary bite that troubles the editor of the *Every Evening* for nothing ordinary could get through his pachydermatous hide. This is the way he wriggles as he scratches:
"A man named McKendree Downham, who runs a little newspaper at Middletown, has for several months been out of provocation and without truth, persistently and viciously defamed *Every Evening* and *Every Evening's* editor. Old soldiers will remember that during the war, in addition to the usual danger of battle and hardships of camp, they were afflicted by a gray-backed kind of vermin. We are soldiers in the cause of good government, and, to make the analogy complete, this Downham louse is upon us."—*Every Evening*.

Of course he knows what is on him. He writes with a familiarity of the genuine article that in our ignorance we cannot dispute the correctness of his conclusions. We are sorry to admit it because of the gentlemanly appearance of "Prof. L. Irving Handy," our friend of the old days, when he often said, "Mack, old boy, you are doing more for the cause of education in Sussex and for Constitutional Convention in the State than any other man in it," but personal appearances are not against him, we must admit, and since he has become a politician of the Bob Hanby class, with "put her there, Bob, old boy, I congratulate you," his looks do not deny the self accusations he makes against himself. We are sorry for the sake of old times, but the only advice we can give under the circumstances is, "scratch! old boy, scratch!"

But joking aside. The readers of the *Transcript* know that its editor would never stoop to write a paragraph like the one from *Every Evening*. It is low; it is vulgar. But that is not all. It is a virtual acknowledgment of every charge the *Transcript* has brought against the *Every Evening* and its editor. Having no other defence he stoops to vile comparisons. Such comparisons are harmless to the *Transcript* and its editor. They injure their author and shame journalism. Our advice to Mr. Handy in this connection is, "Don't." The people have some respect at least for your ability. Don't; reform and be a man.

We defy the *Every Evening* to quote one charge we have made and to dispute it. Treat us honorably. Quote what the *Transcript* says and prove that we are wrong. We have told only the truth and the *Every Evening* knows it. We have said its editor is a "hypocrite" and proved it. He contributed to the Democratic corruption fund and yet denounces others for that of which he is guilty. He says the *Every Evening* is opposed to bribery and yet its owner gave \$10,000 to the Democratic fund last fall. Is not that true? Is not the *Every Evening* hypocritical?

The *Transcript* charged that Mr. Handy is a coward. He attacked President Cleveland, Senator Gray and the Democratic Congress through another paper, endorsing what that paper said, not daring to say it himself. Said the last Democratic Congress was not capable of having a policy. Was not that cowardly? He maligned the Chief Executive of this State as he lay upon his death bed as the dews of death were gathering upon his brow, without excuse and without reason, and has not had the manhood to make an acknowledgment of the error, if error it was, though silence, makes it appear intentional. Was not that cowardly? Mr. Handy cannot deny a single charge we here reiterate. They are true and no one knows it better than he. He is "persistently and viciously defamed" men in this State who do not agree with him, and the *Transcript* is not afraid to tell him so, but in the telling will produce the proof every time. Of course we know it makes him scratch, and he deserves to scratch. We say, let him scratch.

"TARIFF FOSTERS TRUSTS."
One of the leading arguments against protection by the free trade reformer for years has been, "the tariff fosters trusts." One of the planks in the last Democratic National Convention was a promise to deliver the people from the power of trusts, which are getting to be a force in this country. It was used on the hustings in 1892 with great promises of what a Democratic Administration would do. The country got Cleveland and Cleveland got a Democratic Congress on his hands, as he said, for two years. What did they do with the trusts? We pause for an answer. We asked the same question three months ago and paused for an answer then. We are still pausing and the pause is painful to Democrats who expect their papers to keep their promises. What has Mr. Cleveland and his party done with the trusts? Will some one tell us?

Some time since the *Transcript* referred to the increased price of leather. Leather has advanced in price during the past six months a hundred per cent. and in the past twelve months it has advanced 150 per cent. Why is this? Leather has been on the free list since 1881 and it is not then due to protection. If leather had gone down in the same proportion and in the same time, we are free to think that it would have been due to the Wilson bill—in the minds of our Democratic exchanges, but since it has gone up, it is not due to that cause—in the opinion of the same people.

What then is the cause for the increase in the price of leather? If we were to answer in one word that word would be "Trust." Trust with a big T. There are said to be \$105,000,000.00 in the Leather Trust of this country

to-day. What fostered that trust? The Wilson bill passed by the Anti-Trust (?) Congress. How? The *Transcript* has already told the story but it will bear repeating. Two-thirds of the hides tanned in this country come from abroad, chiefly from the South American States. James G. Blaine, that magnificent statesman and grand Republican, was the author of a reciprocity treaty which jingo-statesmanship said must go when the present administration came into power. It was revoked though the treaty was made for a definite period, and the Nation's pledge was broken. The South American Republics at once put an export duty of two cents a pound on hides, in retaliation for the treatment they had received at the hands of the Cleveland Congress. This raised the price of leather about 25 per cent., and the Trust has apparently taken the rest. The Wilson Tariff Reform Bill put on the people the first tax without the shadow of recompense or excuse—and the Trust under a Democratic Administration has done the rest. Hides were never over 14 cents a pound during the war and that price is now offered for August delivery. Why is it?

Has not the *Transcript* stated the case fairly? We think so. If there is any explanation, and especially if there is any remedy against unnecessary high prices, every reader of the *Transcript* who wears shoes, and every farmer who buys harness, wants to know it. What is it?

DEMOCRATIC ARGUMENT.
The editor of the *Transcript* is ready to hug and kiss and make up with the editor of the *Sentinel* provided the latter will drop his dirk knife and do it fairly. Rogues are commonly known to fight over a division of the spoils, but seldom fail to patch up their differences when they are preparing for a fresh raid.—*The Seaford News*.

If any thing makes me tired," said a prominent Democrat a few days since, "it is the failure of the Democratic papers of this State, including the *Every Evening*, to answer an opponent with argument. That Democrats have arguments to offer you will admit and that the Democratic papers of Delaware use abuse and stand instead of argument, I am as ready to acknowledge."

And the *Seaford News* writes itself down as one of that sort. What has the *Sentinel* done, or the *Transcript*, to be classed with "rogues"? Is Senator Gray a rogue? Or was Chief Justice Love when he was a candidate for the United States Senate? We think not, and have too much respect for ourselves to use such language towards a political opponent, big or little. It is the resort of men who have no arguments to offer.

The abuse of the *News* has not been confined to the Republican papers but it has been heaped upon the Republican members of the Legislature. They have been abused without reserve but when a bill of particulars is called for it is not forthcoming. It is a well known fact that Republicans have never had the power to change or to make a line of the laws of this State. They have driven the Democrats to do a few things and that is all the people have gotten in the way of improvement for years. Had not the registers stolen the election in Kent county last November we should to-day have a Republican administration in the State. Does the *News* approve of the action of the registers in Kent county last October? Will it answer? It might bring in the word "rogues" to advantage just here.

But the *News* is mistaken when it thinks the *Transcript* is ready to condone the acts of the men who conspired with Governor Watson to prevent an election of a United States Senator. Those men are traitors to the party and they should never be trusted as representative Republicans again. If they would defeat the party once they would defeat it again and they are not to be trusted. If they will repent and go on probation long enough to prove the genuineness of their repentance we will not say salvation is impossible to them.

While the lamp of life holds out to burn, the vilest sinner may return.
This applies to the *Seaford News* as well as to the traitors in the Republican party. If the *News* will repent of its abuse of those opposed to it politically and will treat its readers to a little argument occasionally it can be put on the probation roll along with the Addicksites.

WE HAVE PROVED OUR CASE.
As a general thing nobody attempts any defence of the course of Republican members in the recent session of the Legislature. It is given up as an impossible undertaking. That they violated the pledges made before election by the Republican party, and disappointed the hopes of those who looked to them for reform legislation, is too obvious to be explained away. One paper has picked from the wreckage, the defeated measure for prison reform, and claims that on that reform at least the Republican House was reformed in its favor and the Democratic Senate in opposition. It is true that the work-house bill was a good piece of legislation passed by the House and defeated in the Senate, but it is not true that the record of the Republican party is any better than that of the Democrats in regard to it. Prison reform was not one of those reforms which were promised to the people before the election, but it is one which is sorely needed in Delaware.—*Every Evening*.

Every man must be judged by his acts. The "one paper" referred to above is the MIDDLETOWN TRANSCRIPT and the editor of the *Every Evening* shows how narrow he is in refusing to name the "one paper." Handy thought himself big enough for Congressmen, but the people knew better, and he is shrinking, scratching and shrinking—every day.

But the *Transcript* has proved its case. The *Every Evening* admits that this piece of good legislation was passed by the Republican House and was defeated in the Democratic Senate—the prison reform bill. The *Every Evening* admits this and then says "but it is not true that the record of the Republican party is any better

than that of the Democrats in regard to it." Is it not? Does the *Every Evening* tell the truth? It admits in the same article that only one Democrat in the Senate voted in favor of the bill, where they had a majority and controlled legislation, and only one Republican voted against it. Under such circumstances can any honest man say the record of Republicans is not better on the work house bill than the record of the Democrats? If the one Republican had not been found to vote against the bill, the entire Democratic vote would have been against it. Of the entire vote cast on the bill the Republicans were all for it but one man and of according to *Every Evening* he makes the Republicans equally responsible with the Democrats in its defeat. Who is so glib as to accept any such Handy conclusions? Has not the "one paper" proved its case?

But the *Every Evening* tells one truth in the above evidently by accident. It says: "As a general thing nobody attempts any defence of the course of Republican members in the recent session of the Legislature," and it tells a falsehood when it says: "It is given up as an impossible undertaking."

The Democratic papers as a part of their policy denounce the action of the Republican members, always failing to specify any particular offence, and the Republican papers, except the *Transcript*, make no "defence." This is very unjust. Because there were two or three bad men in the Legislature all should not be denounced. And for every specific bad act by a Republican we will find two by Democrats, always barring the Addicks—Watson conspiracy. The Republicans in Wilmington let the Democrats get control of the municipal government because of the senatorial struggle. It was a childish reason and they will regret it before two years are out.

We recall a case that specially illustrates the denunciation of Republicans by the Democratic papers and the failure of Republican papers to make "any defence." The accusation was false, but Brother Handy said recently that a lie well stuck to is as good as the truth, and this was well stuck to by the *Every Evening* and its partners in spreading a falsehood. The charge was this:

That Mr. Frederick E. Bach, private secretary to Senator Higgins, was drawing two salaries from the government. It was false, of course, and it is silly to think the government would pay two salaries, but all during the campaign of 1890 the charges were rung on the charge until Republican editors asked in a whisper, "Is it true?" We repeat most emphatically that there was never an iota of truth in it. The charge was, and is, false in every particular. Some of the silly Democratic editors tried to prove the charge. They said, "See! Mr. Bach is private secretary to Senator Higgins and he is clerk of the Committee on Civil Service Reform. Two salaries! The wicked man!" They knew not that Senator Gray's secretary had been guilty of the same charge, (?) that is of being clerk to the committee of which his Senator was Chairman, but for which every private secretary to a Senator draws only one salary. But had it been true, and had a salary attached to the clerkship and another to the private secretary, Mr. McFee would have been commended, in private, for his shrewdness, and Mr. Bach would have been denounced as a rogue by the same papers. Oh! the difference between twiddle de and twiddle deum! And to think the editors of Republican papers make no "defence" as the *Every Evening* boasts.

But to return to the work house bill. The *Every Evening* says it "was not one of the reforms promised to the people before the election." Of course not, since it was defeated by Democrats. But what were the reforms promised and in what way did the Republicans fail to keep their pledges? Was the repeal of the "bottle law," passed by the House and defeated by the Senate, one of the reforms? The *Every Evening* favors (?) good government and can tell how it feels on this act of the Democratic Senate. Will it tell? We challenge it to do so.

The *Transcript* has proven its case in the work house bill and submits it in confidence to its Democratic readers, knowing they love fair play and despise such hypocrisy, as the *Every Evening* shows. There are honest Democrats in every locality who have no use for *Every Evening's* methods; for its sophistry. A prominent St. Georges hundred Democrat said to the writer a few days ago, "the party must throw off those fellows," Handy and his class, "or they will drag the party down to another and a hopeless defeat."

But give us another case. Make other specific charges against the Republican Legislature.
The June Honeymoon.
A novel in one hundred thousand chapters.
Chap. I.
"Who's 'little duckie is oo?"
"O 'little duckie!"
"Who's a soogar plum?"
"Oo is."
"Who's two soogar plums—three soogar plums—ten million soogar plums?"
"Me is."
"Do 'e 'little soogar plum love its own Willie twetty?"
"Ye 'e 'little soogar plum do!"
"How much do 'e 'little duckie love its own darling?"
"Oo—oo—oo—oo—oo!"
Chap. II.
The same as Chap. I.
Precisely as previously.
Chap. III.
Ditto.
Chap. IV. to C. M.
Finis.
—N. Y. Sun.

Special Excursion to Denver.
On account of the National Educational Association, the Baltimore & Ohio offers a one fare and two dollars membership—\$47.75 for the round trip. Tickets good until September 1st. Tickets good over any road west of Chicago. A personally conducted party will leave from Delaware Ave. Station, Wilmington, July 4th, 8.47 A. M., arriving in Denver in evening of July 6th.

For particulars address Isaac Johnson, Friends' School, or H. A. Miller, Passenger Agent, Wilmington, Del.

DO YOU SMOKE?

EDITOR *TRANSCRIPT*: The success of your new "Crank," "crankers" and "crank"—that's myself—to venture out of his ancient shell.

Though old and feeble, I tho't if a petti-coated "Crank" (perhaps "Crankers," would be the proper title) could "speak her mind," so might an old fogey in pantaloons.

Now an old man, who in his youth was something of a "globe trotter," and who has banded with "Greasers," and tented with Sioux Indians and met many varieties of "tough" citizen, is not easily shocked—but I must confess some of the promising youth of this, our lovely rural retreat, has furnished me a spectacle which, for absolute "nerve," takes high rank with anything in my experience.

During the past few weeks I have, on several occasions seen young men smoking in one of our churches. I have seen several more smoking at or near the Church door as the congregation was passing out. I saw one young gentleman—no, not that—male animal in pants—standing in the church doorway one evening, puffing his nicotine breath into the very faces of those coming out of the Church. Those two or three ladies who were unlucky enough to get a simultaneous taste of the breath of his "5 center" fragrance, will no doubt recall that pleasurable after-piece to the sermon!

At another time I was witness to a young fellow's painful struggle in the vestibule of this same church. He was plainly "chattering" between two opinions—his "5 center," and the gospel. My last glimpse of him was when he had modestly retired behind the front door of the church, and was engaged in a violent effort to get the largest possible amount of nicotine consolation in the shortest space of time out of his tobacco before surrendering to the gospel. However, I've hopes of him. He at least has the grace to be ashamed of his act, and that is more than can be said of his fellow deacons of the Temple of Almighty God, who do not even seek to hide their profanation!

I will not now speak of a certain business man whom I have seen coolly lighting, and smoking his cigar in front of the church, after the morning service, nor comment on those chivalric gentlemen—I should say "gents" who, after evening services, show their respect for the people thronging the pews around them, and for the fair damsels fondly clinging to their manlyippers, by pouring forth a stream of nasty nicotine from the mouth of a "5 center" dirk.

A moment ago they are fairly out of God's House—using sometimes the very walls of His Temple to strike their match on. Only this much to those young ladies—take an old fool's advice, girls, and don't cling so hard to those Sunday-night-walking tobacco-signs—"fellows" who haven't sense or manners enough to refrain from lowering you in public to the level of a Boverly "5 center" sporting a "5 center" dirk on his arm! Or, if you think you must cling, give him a lesson in taste and gentility; make him elect between the enjoyment (at least Sunday evenings, on the street) of your society and that of his precious "5 center."

Teach him to consider the right of other people to swallow fresh air; suggest to him something of the sanctity of God's Sabbath; or if none of these things move him, perhaps it may, to inform the fresh youth that such conduct is not considered "good form," indeed, is 'tho' by finely bred folk to be the quintessence of rowdiness, and perhaps for Madam Grundy's sake, if not for yours, the public's, or God's, he may in future devour his Hayanas "under cover."

Possibly, in order to oblige these lovers of tobacco, who show some inclination to divide their worship of the weed with the Gospel, it might be well for the church authorities to open smoking parlors in the church elsewhere, to which these youths who cannot even one day in seven give to God their entire worship, can resort and smoke, say a half hour before the beginning of the regular services. The bell might ring, and this would be known as the Nicotine Vespers of the "Young Men's Puffing U. P. Club of Middletown." On reflection, I must say the idea seems to have much to commend it.

First—These worshippers of the tobacco Devil will certainly come to Church as long as the tobacco holds out, and the Gospel may at last prove too much for the Tobacco.

Second—They will not outrage God and Sabbath, and annoy those who only worship God; and so in fresh air and morals too, the public will be the gainers! Still this is only a suggestion.

I expect I am inclining to my dotage, and my notions about these things are too old-fogy for this rapid generation that think they can give us old men "pointers" and "Gods will" (cue I must seem such an old "stick" to this "fly" gentry, insisting on my out-of-date notions about the sanctity of God's House and Day! Perhaps these smart chaps didn't have the hickory and birch rod regimen which taught the youth many things 50 years ago. A lively and most of more than one such un-mated parental interview in the wood-shed, warrants me in saying that for such performances as those recited by me, I would have gotten such a hickory thumping as would have cured me forever of all taste for Sunday smoking in the House of God.

"You John, why don't you come to dinner." "That's my wife, Mary Jane, calling, Mr. Editor, and I want to tell you that after a third of a century's training at her hands I've just kept on "minding" some as I did when I was a "little shaver" and minded my ma (she used a slipper) and then later the old gentleman, who used a club, as I have said, a hickory club—Mary Jane has no preferences, tho' a rolling pin seems to have no end!"

J. Q. O. LEROY.
P. S. If you think your readers can stand another dose of me, I'd like to growl a bit about another matter, viz "How the Devil Keeps Night School for Boys in the Streets of Middletown." The lads I see who can swear like pirates and "pull a white" as well as any Turk, are graduates I reckon.

J. Q. O.

MY MARYLAND.
New potatoes sold in the Salisbury markets this week for \$1.00. Because of the drought there is said to be only a third of a crop.

Bishop Curtis has announced the transfer of the Rev. George S. Ott from Chester town, Md., to the R. C. Church at Newark. He has appointed Fathers Mcweeney and Hughes, who were ordained to the priesthood to the parishes of Chester town and Galena, respectively. Their pastorates will begin July 7th.

The one hundred and thirtieth anniversary of Washington College, Chestertown, was held last week. The graduates were: William C. Brown, of Princess Anne; Norman Cameron, of Zion; J. F. Carey, of Bishopville; H. V. Holloway, of Salisbury, Del.; Richard Merikien, of Hoxby, Md.; William F. Venables, of Mardela Springs, Md.; G. Edgar Williamson, of Preston, Md.; and Whittier C. Cooper, Robert J. Nicholson, Herbert E. Perkins, Harry G. Snipers and Miss Mary L. Mathews, of Chestertown. Miss Mathews is the first lady graduate of the college.

Prof. James E. Carroll, who for fifteen years has been principal of the Dover Public Schools and one of the best equipped all around teachers in the State, was elected principal of the New Castle schools on Tuesday night on the 20th ballot. The salary is a thousand dollars for ten months. There were fifteen applicants for the position among them being Prof. Tharp, of Middletown, and ex-Supt. Roman Tammany, of Lewes. The former was recommended by Chancellor Wolcott, Attorney General Nicholson, Chief Justice Love, ex-Senator Houston and others, and the latter's application was recommended by ex-Governor Reynolds, Judge Marvel and others. The selection of Mr. Carroll from among so many and so strongly recommended applicants is but a merited recognition of his ability as a teacher, his qualifications as an educator, his character as a citizen. If necessary Mr. Carroll could bring testimonials from men of every faith and creed, and calling in the town of Dover where he has done so excellent service to the public. The people of New Castle are to be congratulated on his election.

IN KENT COUNTY.

—Policeman Stephen Pleasanton, of Dover, was bitten by a mad dog Tuesday night and has been sent to the Pastern Institute in New York.

Robert J. Lindale, a prominent miller of Wyoming Del., and Mrs. Margaret Lindale, were married at the home of the bride's parents, Col. and Mrs. D. P. Barnard, of Wilmington, on Thursday last week.

Howard Shull, formerly of New Castle, was arrested in Bridgeport, N. J., on Tuesday charged with the burglary of Moore Bros' store in Leipzig. There were fourteen warrants for his arrest and every one was for burglary.

Miss May Primrose, daughter of J. H. Primrose, died in Sussex on Friday evening of last week, of Consumption. Her funeral took place on Monday. She was a daughter of the late J. H. Primrose, of Wilmington, where she was well known as a devoted member of Grace M. E. Church. Rev. Mr. Stangle and Dr. Hurlburt conducted the funeral services. Interment at Glenwood Cemetery.

FROM OLD SUSSEX.

—Seven new cottages have been built at Rehoboth this season.

Gov. Watson and staff were the guests of Col. W. H. Ross of Seaford on a yacht cruise on the Chesapeake, this week.

Benjamin D. Anderson died at his residence in Milford on Wednesday morning last, June 19th, in the eighty-third year of his age.

The lightning on Monday struck the cottage of Mrs. Groom at Rehoboth, damaging the roof somewhat. The rain was very heavy.

Isaac W. Naylor of Milton, has been given the contract to build a public school building and town hall at Ellendale, work to begin on the 1st of July.

Col. James J. Ross, of Seaford, while engaged in his hay harvest a few days since had the misfortune to leave his hand caught in the cutter part of the mowing machine. The third finger was almost literally torn off.

Robert W. Mustard, brother of Dr. D. L. Mustard, of Lewes, and a native of that town, but now a resident and prosperous merchant of Shanghai, China, arrived last Saturday evening for a protracted visit.

Benjamin D. Anderson, located in Shanghai about 30 years ago. His last visit here was in 1887.

The Town Council of Seaford has adopted the following ordinance against transients: Any person not a resident of the town of Seaford found begging on the streets of the town, at private residences or stores, will be considered a tramp, and as such a nuisance to the town, and for the first offense, shall be arrested and locked up for twenty-four hours; for the second offense shall be arrested and locked up for forty-eight hours, and be fed on bread and water during confinement.

Alonso Whitman, a graduate of Yale and one time Mayor of Duluth, Minn., was convicted of forgery in San Francisco, on Saturday. He has spent \$1,000,000 in five years.

The marriage of the Princess Helene of Orleans, daughter of the Count of Paris, to the Duke of Aosta, nephew of the King of Italy, was celebrated on Tuesday at Kings-ton, France.

Secretary Gresham's will was admitted to probate in Chicago on Monday. The estate, which is valued at \$51,000, is left to his wife absolutely, she being also named as sole executrix. The will is very simple, written in the Secretary's own hand upon a single sheet of paper, and consists of only 65 words.

A negro and a Chinese woman were married in Lawrence county, South Dakota, a few days ago. The Clerk of the Court had serious doubts as to whether yellow and black were a good legal match, and postponed granting the necessary license until he was fully satisfied that such a union was not forbidden.

A Handsome Book on Summer Travel
The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co. has just issued a handsome book descriptive of the various summer resorts, in a magnificent volume, bound in leather, and containing by the seaside, adjacent to or reached by its system of lines.

A few sizes of Old Ladies' Lace, Lasting Shoes, very fine and soft, regular price \$2, our present price \$1.

These are big bargains for, remember, shoe prices are everywhere on the advance.

JNO. A. REYNOLDS,
MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE

Heals Running Sores. Cures the Serpent's Sting. CONTAGIOUS BLOOD POISON. In all its stages completely eradicated by S. S. S. Obsolete sores and ulcers yield to its healing powers. It cures the poison and builds up the system. A reliable specific on the disease and its treatment. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

1900

Interesting News Items

In the past 16 weeks, which might have appeared in another paper in Middletown, but they did not. The *TRANSCRIPT* gets all the local news and many persons have been kind enough to say "The *TRANSCRIPT* is the best weekly in the State." We only repeat this to induce you to try it.

25c for 3 months
50c for 6 months
\$1 for 12 months

"But have you given so many items which have not appeared in—?" for the corresponding week" inquires a friend. We have and every item represents a separate paragraph, and some of the items were a quarter of a column or more in length, but each is only counted as one. Marked copies of the paper may be seen at the office. The home weekly not appearing in any other paper in Middletown, are as follows:

March 9, 119
March 16, 117
March 23, 115
March 30, 115
April 6, 181
April 13, 120
April 20, 120
April 27, 127
May 4, 158
May 11, 162
May 18, 188
May 25, 172
June 1, 166
June 8, 144
June 15, 125
June 22, 196
Total for 16 issues 1900

In addition to these items, the *TRANSCRIPT* has given all the news which appeared in other papers and all the local news which appeared, earlier or later in the *Wilmington Transcript*.

Three or four columns are devoted to editorial upon the live subjects of the day and several Democratic friends have subscribed for the *TRANSCRIPT* for the editorial alone. They say they like them.

The columns of the paper are open to correspondence upon any topic of interest. The truth is what the *TRANSCRIPT* is after. The interests of the people. Let us seek for it.

Subscribe For THE TRANSCRIPT

During the twelve years the Brooklyn bridge has been open to the public, its earnings have been over \$11,000,000.

The steamer, *Nellie Dly*, which has been running between Pennsylvania N. J., and Wilmington, was burned at Pennsylvania Monday evening.

President Cleveland has been fishing nearly every day since his arrival at Buzzards Bay. He is also enjoying pastoral pleasures and is taking a hand in making hay.

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These are big bargains for, remember, shoe prices are everywhere on the advance.

JNO. A. REYNOLDS,
MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE

"We Wish We Had Known You Before"
Is the almost universal comment of our new customers and the past few weeks has seen many of them who have come to the store to see what we mean by

Men's Black Unfinished Worsted Suits at \$5

They found it just as we had stated, a dressy suit, thoroughly well made, perfect fitting, good enough for anyone to wear and \$7 and \$8 at other stores. Price it. Will you "join the procession" that is heading this way for Clothing, Shoes, etc.

J. B. MESSICK
- - CASH STORES - -
MIDDLETOWN, DEL., MILLINGTON, MD

WM. B. SHARP & CO.,
Fourth & Market Streets.

WASH DRESS FABRICS

All new and popular cotton wash goods at the following reductions:

Plisse—15, 18 and 25c qualities are reduced to 12½c, among which are found the very latest shades and styles.

Japonettes—All the 25c grades are 12½c per yard, all new goods this season and never less than 25c per yard.

Ginghams—All of our fine Anderson's Scotch Ginghams are now 20c per yard; all the fine imported Ginghams, regular 25c goods are now 12 1-2c per yard.

Jaconats—12 1-2c quality are 8c per yard only; pink and blue stripes and polka dots.

Dimities—12 1-2c quality are 8c per yard; in fine assortment.

Cheviots—25c qualities reduced to 12 1-2c per yard.

Madras—25c qualities are now 12 1-2c per yard.

Serpentine Crepes, all new shades, 18c qualities 12 1-2c.

Ducks, Percals, Duchesse Jaconais and Piques, all now 12 1-2c per yard; in splendid assortment.

Linen Lawns—Black figures on white grounds, 25c qualities for 15c.

For country, seashore or mountain a splendid fold-up wire cot.

Wash Suits, For men and boys. Duck All the novelties. Trousers, in thin clothing. Linen Suits for summer wear at prices most reasonable for good qualities. Blue Serge Coats and White Duck Trousers for young men. White Duck Coats and Trousers the very latest for nobby dressers. White and striped Flannel Suits and coats and trousers. They are all right in every way because they come from "Mullin's." All sizes of our great selling \$8, \$10, \$12.50 Serge Suits.

FOR \$1.25

Spring Arrangement



Steamer Clio

Odessa for Philadelphia,

AND RETURN FROM PIER 9, NORTH WHARF

AS PER TIME TABLE.

Grain, Fruit and Stock

FREIGHTED AT REASONABLE RATES.

Attention given to the careful handling and

prompt delivery of all consignments.

Odessa June Philadelphia

Monday, 3rd, 5 p.m. Tuesday 4th, 5 p.m.

Tuesday 5th, 5 p.m. Wednesday 6th, 5 p.m.

Wednesday 7th, 5 p.m. Thursday 8th, 5 p.m.

Thursday 9th, 5 p.m. Friday 10th, 5 p.m.

Friday 11th, 5 p.m. Saturday 12th, 5 p.m.

Saturday 13th, 5 p.m. Sunday 14th, 5 p.m.

Sunday 15th, 5 p.m. Monday 16th, 5 p.m.

Monday 17th, 5 p.m. Tuesday 18th, 5 p.m.

Tuesday 19th, 5 p.m. Wednesday 20th, 5 p.m.

Wednesday 21st, 5 p.m. Thursday 22nd, 5 p.m.

Thursday 23rd, 5 p.m. Friday 24th, 5 p.m.

Friday 25th, 5 p.m. Saturday 26th, 5 p.m.

Saturday 27th, 5 p.m. Sunday 28th, 5 p.m.

Sunday 29th, 5 p.m. Monday 30th, 5 p.m.

Monday 31st, 5 p.m. Tuesday 1st, 5 p.m.

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Sunday 20th, 5 p.m. Monday 21st, 5 p.m.

Monday 22nd, 5 p.m. Tuesday 23rd, 5 p.m.

Tuesday 24th, 5 p.m. Wednesday 25th, 5 p.m.

Wednesday 26th, 5 p.m. Thursday 27th, 5 p.m.

Thursday 28th, 5 p.m. Friday 29th, 5 p.m.

Friday 30th, 5 p.m. Saturday 31st, 5 p.m.

Saturday 1st, 5 p.m. Sunday 2nd, 5 p.m.

Sunday 3rd, 5 p.m. Monday 4th, 5 p.m.

Monday 5th, 5 p.m. Tuesday 6th, 5 p.m.

Tuesday 7th, 5 p.m. Wednesday 8th, 5 p.m.

Wednesday 9th, 5 p.m. Thursday 10th, 5 p.m.

Thursday 11th, 5 p.m. Friday 12th, 5 p.m.

Friday 13th, 5 p.m. Saturday 14th, 5 p.m.

Saturday 15th, 5 p.m. Sunday 16th, 5 p.m.

Sunday 17th, 5 p.m. Monday 18th, 5 p.m.

Monday 19th, 5 p.m. Tuesday 20th, 5 p.m.

Tuesday 21st, 5 p.m. Wednesday 22nd, 5 p.m.

Wednesday 23rd, 5 p.m. Thursday 24th, 5 p.m.

Thursday 25th, 5 p.m. Friday 26th, 5 p.m.

Friday 27th, 5 p.m. Saturday 28th, 5 p.m.

Saturday 29th, 5 p.m. Sunday 30th, 5 p.m.

Sunday 31st, 5 p.m. Monday 1st, 5 p.m.

Monday 2nd, 5 p.m. Tuesday 3rd, 5 p.m.

Dr. Deane's

Dyspepsia Pills

cure dyspepsia, indigestion, habitual

constipation, and sick headache. They

will send you a free sample. Then you

can tell whether you want to buy

them or not. Address

DR. J. A. DEANE CO.

Kingston, New York.

They are for sale at all druggists, 25 cents.

J. FRANK BRINKERHOFF

SPECIALIST IN LENSES FOR THE EYE

Philadelphia, Pa., will again be in

MIDDLETOWN,

TUESDAY, JUNE 25th,

AT MY STORE.

Nothing about a person, except his brain, is

as much important as his eyes, therefore, not

but one who by hand study and constant

practice has made for himself an undoubted

reputation should be consulted.

If you have headache or a tired feeling over

your eyes, you evidently have some eye trouble

that can be relieved by wearing properly adjusted

glasses.

He guarantees every pair of glasses ordered

to be satisfactory, and expects to win your con-

fidence by his skill and accurate manner in which

he gives you improved and comfortable vision.

THE EXAMINATION IS FREE.

WATCHES

JEWELRY

SILVERWARE

and Novelties

Mrs. Thomas Massey,

WEST MAIN STREET.

Lumber!

Hardware!

Mill Work!

Paints

Fencing Wires!

Coal, hard & soft.

Wood, ready sawed!

Building Lime!

Agricultural Lime!

Drain Tile!

& Co., & Co., &

Large Variety

Best Quality

Lowest Prices!

GEHUKILL,

Middletown, Del.

Stove...

Repairs!

A Specialty

W. S. LETHERBURY'S

MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

Roofing & Spouting

Promptly Attended to.

As the Season

Changes

Our stock changes. Where you found

Blankets and Robes during the winter,

you now can find SUMMER

COOLERS, SHEETS and DUSTERS.

We have the largest stock of

FLY NETS.....

bought by anyone in the State. We

would give you when leather was low

and we will give you low leather

prices.

Why have your horse suffer when

he will buy him a good cover?

Dusters from 40c. upwards.

Leather Nets at prices.

Have made no advance in prices of

harness, as we have enough leather

in stock until September 1, 1895 at low

prices.

J. C. PARKER.

DIAMOND STATE HARNESS,

Wholesale and Retail.

JOBBER OF DUSTERS, NETS, SHEETS,

BLANKETS and ROBES.

FIRE

INSURANCE

FIRE OR LIGHTNING?

If not, if you will apply to one of the Agents of the

...Kent County...

Mutual Insurance Co.,

You can obtain Insurance at Low Rates

This Company is Mutual, and you will only

pay what the Insurance Co. pays, as any Amount

Middletown Directory.

Municipal Officers.

President—G. W. W. Naudin; Secretary,

W. S. Letherbury; S. S. Hooten, Charles H.

Howell, Geo. V. Fevler.

BANKS.

Peoples National Bank—President, Dr. J.

Crawford; Cashier, Geo. D. Kelley; Teller,

W. G. Lockwood. Bank Building on East

Main Street.

Citizens National Bank—President, Henry

Clayton; Cashier, John S. Crouch; Teller, L.

Burlington. Bank Building on South Broad

Street.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Middletown Connet, No. 2, Jr. O. U. A. M.

Meets every Monday night in McWhorter's

Hall at 8 o'clock.

Union Lodge, No. 5, A. F. & A. M. Meets

first Tuesday of each month in Town Hall.

Good Samaritan Lodge, No. 9, I. O. O. F.

Meets every Thursday night in McWhorter's

Hall at 8 o'clock.

Damon Lodge, No. 12, K. of C. Meets every

Wednesday night in McWhorter's Hall

at 8 o'clock.

Major John Jones Post, No. 22, G. A. R.

Meets every Friday night in Town Hall at

8 o'clock.

Welcome Conclave Heptastrophs. Meets

every second and fourth Friday night in K.

of P. Hall.

Union Lodge, No. 6, A. O. U. M. Meets every

2nd and 4th Tuesday night in McWhorter's

Hall at 8 p.m.

LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS.

Volunteer Home Company, meets first

Friday night of each month in Home House.

MIDDLETOWN, DEL. JUNE 29, 1895.

Agricultural.

Of Interest

.....To Farmers

How Good Roads Pay the Farmers.

In the matter of road improvement the

State of New Jersey easily leads all

the rest. She has by far the best im-

proved road law yet enacted and under

its operation dirt and mud roads are

giving way to good, smooth, durable

stone roads. Mr. John Gilmer

Speed in the current number of "Lip-

pincott's Magazine" notices the pro-

gress of road improvement in New Jer-

sey and some of its results. The show-

ing is interesting and suggestive. The

State Grange of Pennsylvania should

circulate the article among their mem-

bers for their information and enlight-

enment.

The residents of Moorestown and vi-

cinity in Burlington County, New Jer-

sey, have freely taken advantage of the

opportunity for road improvement which

the new road laws of the State have

opened up. As a result the roads about

Moorestown and connecting it with

Camden have been improved to a

large extent. The effect of it is seen

in a much brisker demand for farms in

that vicinity. For years past it has

been exceedingly difficult there, as in

agricultural sections elsewhere, to set-

tle estates owning farm lands when

there was a necessity to sell because

purchasers were rare and offers un-

satisfactory. The improved roads have

changed this and farm lands near Moore-

stown are in demand. In Camden

County on the line of improved roads

farmers find they get their produce to

market quicker and cheaper than for-

merly. In the old time a wagon weigh-

ing 1900 pounds with four horses and

two men could take two and a half ton

of produce to market and bring back

the same weight of manure in a day if

the team had good luck and escaped

getting mired. Now one man with two

horses in a wagon weighing 2300

pounds carries four tons forth and back

and makes the journey twice in one day.

The farmers are not willing to allow

their horses to reap all the advantages

from the improvement of the road. A

What are You Thinking About?

From Milford Chronicle, June 21st.

There is, perhaps, no single factor

that has played a larger part in mod-

ifying agricultural, manufacturing and

industrial conditions generally within

the past twenty years than the enor-

mous reduction in railroad charges.

If the advocates of free silver coinage

were not utterly uneducated, they would

not for a moment pretend to attribute

the whole of the fall in prices to the

demonetization of silver. Those of

them who are intelligent enough to be

acquainted with the history of Ameri-

can railroad developments during the

last two decades are certainly dishonest

in doing so. It needs no argument to

enforce the perfectly obvious truth

that a continuous cheapening of the

cost of distributing commodities must

be accompanied by a corresponding fall

in the prices of the commodities them-

selves. The cost of production, if by

that term we mean the price of any

given commodity in the market in

which it is sold, is not a constant

figure. It is subject to many varia-

tions, but when it comes to the pres-

ent charges are greatly reduced, it is equi-